VASTLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

CUBIOUS CONFIDENTIAL EXPOSITION

Fereign Pelicy of the United States.

Letter from Mr. Harcy to the President Upon a Call of the Sepate Committee of Foreign Relation.

We have received from "Punch in Washington," the following extraordinary confidential letter of the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, giving an official history of the foreign policy of the present administration, and especially of the singular consequences which have followed the various attempts of our diplomats to introduce among the courts of Europe the simple costume of Dr. Franklin. This exposition embraces, also, a great variety of other matters of the highest interest and importance to the American people Read—read, and be erlightened.

Letter of Secretary Marcy to the President WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1854.

I have had the honor to receive your confidential note, bearing date the 3d inst, embracing the fol-

note, bearing date the 3d inst, embracing the following instructions, to wit:—

You will prepare, from the files of your department, a report of the official transactions of our diplomatic representatives accredited to the several government of Europe, not communicated in my annual message, including particularly the acts of the legations respectively at the capitals of Great Britain, France, Spain, the Netherlands, the German and Italian States, with the view that the same may be laid before the Senate, in executive session, agreeably to a suggestion of Mr. Mason, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in that body. The object of this report is to inform the Senate, in its executive capacity, and frankly and freely, in a confidential manner, of the exact condition of our relations with the Western Powers of Europe, the German and the Isalian States, in reference to the possible necessity which may arise, from the threatening aspects of the so-called "Eastern question," of some general policy of active diplomatic intervention on our part, to the end of the preservation of our neutrality with all parties, and of a pacification of the troubles of the Continent. And as the circular letters of instructions from the State Department of June last, touching the cosume of our Ministers, attachés, and consuls abroad, appear to have interrupted in several instances our amicable relations with the Courts of Europe, and in other lostances have resulted in unpleasant controversies and hostile meetings, which it is desirable to avoid for the future, you are also requested to communicate, for the information of the Sorate, all the facts, documents, correspondence and papers, of any kind, in your department, relating to this subject of costume, and to the consequences which have followed the several attempts made, in pursuance of the circulars of June last, to introduce among the European Courts the republican costume of Dr. Franklin, or of the simple American citizen of the present day.

I am further admonished by

It has also been represented to me by Mr. Mason. Chairman on Foreign Relations of the Seaste, after several consultations with the majority of said committee, that they are deeply impressed with the troubles which have grown out of those circular letters of instructions of June last; and that the said committee and the Senate are ready to cooperate with the Executive in any changes which may be deemed essential in said instructions, or among our diplomatic corps implicated in the recent difficulties upon the subject of costome; or that the Senate is prepared to insist upon the respect thus far denied among the European Powers to the castume prescribed in your circulars of June last, if such policy shall be deemed by the Executive the most expedient."

In reply, I have the honor, first, to submit the

In reply, I have the honor, first, to submit the various letters, official and unofficial documents and papers, including extracts, (translated,) from official character, agreeably to your instructions For the convenience of the Senate they will be found arranged in several parcels, and they cover all the ise or general information received at this depart. nt, not given in your annual message, respecting omatic transactions with the European Pow tters of June last on the subject of costume, &c. These accompanying papers are classed as follows:-Letters and papers concerning our diplomatic re-

Letters and papers concerning our diplomatic relations with the government and court of Great Britain, marked A.

Do. do. with the court of France marked B.

Do. do. with the court of Madrid, marked C.

Do. do. with the court of the Hague, marked E.

The letters and papers relating to Sardinia, Austria, the Italian States, including Rome and the Kingdom of the Two Stellies, are in the general parcel, marked F.

No advices have been received at this department on the subject of costume from our representative at St Petersburg; nor is it probable that at this court any question has been raised of the propriety of my instructions of June last, the Czar being engrossed in the graver responsibilities of the exist-ing war. I enclose you a private letter, marked G, received from St. Petersburg, purporting to give the opinion of the Czar upon the letter of this departent vindicating the claims of Martin Kozsta to the tion it appears that the Czur has expressed his "pro tempt of the present sans culotte administration at Washington," and "especially of Marcy the greatest sans culotte of them all." The Emperor of Russia is probably indebted for this information to official sources Instructions have been despatched to Mr. Seymour on the subject.

several governments of Europe since the 4th March, 1855, no negotiations of any importance have transpired. My instructions under the orders of the nt, were addressed to two great objects -First, to the introduction of a democratic republican court costume among the royal reunions of the courts of Europe; and, secondly, to the preservation crisis in European affairs. A wise navigator sailing along an unknown coast, does not care to the several pending matters of negotiations, upon Peruvian guano, the affairs of Central America, Cuba, Hayti, the Darien ship canal, and the broad po licy of free trade, at his convenience, or as may best suit the convenience of the British cabinet. We have thus far no advices from him that he has broken ground upon any of these questions; but we are in ex

peciation, by every steamer, of important despatches

The general instructions to Mr. Mason, our Minis ter at the Court of St. Cloud, comprehend the im portant duties of vigilantly observing the manacures of Napoleon III. and the Empress, in reference to Spain and the Island of Caba. The French Em. peror is suspected of a secret design of overturning the present government at Madrid, with the view of interests of the family of the Empress and his own dynasty. There is also reason to believe that Prisce Albert and the Queen of Eugland, as well as Lord Palmerston, are parties to these designs, a common object of this secret coalition being to cut of the United States forever from the acquisition of manners and social and convivial qualities of Mr. Mason will be very useful in enabling him to discover the extent of this alleged conspiracy against the crown of Queen Isabella and the policy of "manifest fore, been limited to this business for the present We is instructed to keep up a constant correspon structed to keep up a constant correspon.

y means of trusty couriers, (letters are liable ction,) between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. SouléOur new Minister to Portugal, Mr. O'Sullivan, is also instructed to co-operate in their endeavors to over reach the French Emperor in securing the desirable Island of Cuba.

The diplomatic policy defined in the instru to our other European ambassadors embraces nothing materially conflicting with the "neutrality," or what has been facetiously called the "do nothing" policy of the late administration. In carrying out this policy, it is believed that no better selcould have been made than Mr. Spence for Constantinople, Gov. Vroom for Berlin, Mr. Belmont for the Hague, Mr. Bedinger for Copenhagen, Mr. Jackson

for Vienza, and Mr. Owen for Naples.

There is some danger to be apprehended from the impulsive character of the young gentleman, Daniel, at Turin, and his radical democratic proclivities. A letter of his has recently been published in the Bichmond Examiner, denouncing the Sardinian court as little better than a collection of lazzaroni, charging that even the nobility "stink of onions and garlic," and that the whole countr, 's surcharged with the effluvia of those volgar vegetables. I would suggest, as a means for forestalling the unpleasant conse-quences which may otherwise result from this letter, that Mr. Mason, or his colleague, Mr. Hunter, of the Senate, address a familiar note to this "ardent Vir ginian," suggesting a proper apology to the court of Turin and the nobility of Sardinis, or such an ex plauation of his violent animadversious upon onions and garlic as may preserve the entente cordiale with

The information desired respecting the "unpleasant controversies" which have resulted at several of the European courts from the circulars of this depart ment of June last, prescribing the costume of our diplomatic officials and consuls abroad, I shall proceed now to recapitulate from the accompanying papers with that frankness which the occasion demands. And, as I understand that this communication is to be strictly limited to the confidence of the members of the Senate in their executive capacity, I shall take the liberty of dealing with the subject in hand with the familiarity of social conversation, rather than with the distrustful reserve of diplomatic correspondence. It is due to the Senate, as a branch of the treatymaking power, and in consideration of the good rela-tions which have been so happily restored between the Senate and the administration since the confirmation of certain appointments involving the unity of the Cabinet and the harmony of the democratic

from the legation at Madrid, are substantially these:-Actuated by a patriotic desire faithfully to conform tume, Mr. Soulé, on arriving at Paris, en route for Spain, proceeded at once to ascertain the exact costume worn at the Court of Louis XVI. by Dr. Franklin. The French Minister of Foreign affairs kindly admitted him to the examination of the go-vernment diplomatic archives; and several of the leading tailleurs of Paris, whose ancestors made the clothes of Dr. Franklin while our minister there, were happily discovered and consulted. Mr. Soulé was thus enabled to arrive at "a strict construction" of the orders of this department. The result was a shad-bellied coat of fine black velvet, tastefully braided, lace frills at the wrist, ruffles of fine lace reliaved by a yellow embroidered waistcoat, with lappels over the pockets and extending at the sides pantaloons, fitting tightly upon a well turned leg, Japanned shoes with silver buckles, yellow gloves, a three cornered beaver chapeau, and a straight rapier in a golden scabbard, completed this simple but elegant Franklin costume. The whole legation, equipped with the ruling article of black velvet, set out accordingly, and in due season arrived at

Madrid.

The Senate are familiar with the history of the ball of the Marquis de Turgot, and the several duels resulting from an unfortunate remark of the Duke d'Alba upon the Franklin costume of our legation. But it will be seen from the accompanying papers that the offence levelled at our Minister failed of its object, which was to drive Mr. Soule from Spain. It was the insidious developement of a conspiracy between the agents of the Court of France and the revolution, and to establish a new government under the protection of Louis Napoleon, comprehending also his protection of the Island of Cuba. The discovery and timely defeat of this conspiracy are due to my circulars of June last, which are thus proved to have been a masterly stroke of American diplomacy.

If necessary for further disclosures, Mr. Soulé is instructed to appear at the next court ball in a sky blue linsey woolsey coat, leather breeches, and blue yarn home-made stockings—the dress in which Dr. Franklin made his entree into Paris. What has been achieved justifies the continuance show that the Parisian Franklin black value costume of our delegation had a most favorable effect upon the Spanish Queen-that the envy and jealous of Spanish dukes, French marquises, and British lords were instantly excited into an active conspiracy against our Minister. They evidently feared that Her Catholic Majesty, in her partiality for our legation our administration, and our country, would make own terms, and without stopping to chaffer with her cabinet, or the agents of England and France, or any body else. She has her caprices of indepen has informed her of the heavy surplus in our treasury, and of the necessity of securing a portion of it before it is all invested in the wild lands and wild

Indians of Mexico.

We look with confidence to the acquisition of Cubs by Mr. Soulé. In the common parlanes, "he has cleared the track" of all opposition, and has the free Gadrden's treaty could not have been deferred a few months longer. The draft of twenty millions which it will make upon the treasury may, perhaps, shake our ability to meet the heavy instalments which will herequired for the Island of Cuba. Engrossed in the African slave trade for years past, she may be ignorant of the resources of our gold mines in California In this view, Mr. Soulé has been instructed to exhibit to the Queen Mother and also to the daughter, Queen Isabella, the authentic returns of the annual yield o the California mines, as affording the most satisfac tory guaranty of our abilities to pay without the

surplus of a dollar in the treasury.

Following the example of Mr. Soulé, the first officia! duty entered upon by Mr. Belmont, on his arrival in Europe, was the solution of the circulars of this department upon costome. His explorations and researches were worthy a lineal descendant of the tribe of Levi. He first explored all the musty ar-German States upon diplomatic costume, going Ministers to a neighboring Power were shaved and cropped, and sent back in disgrace; and thence downward through the splendid epoch of Solomon and the Queen of Shebs, to the Assyrians, the and the Queen of Shebs, to the Assyrians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Carthagenians, the Goths, the Visi-Goths, and the Vandals—thence through the Dark Ages, and the magnificent spooh of the Moors in Spain, down to the royal splenders of Louis XIV.—but thus far all his researches were in vala for the true diplomatic costume of Dr. Franklin. He next undertook a historical investigation into the records

of the twelve tribes of Israel, beginning with the coat of many colors of which Joseph wa's despoiled by his brethren previous to his being sold by them into Egypt. Finding nothing among the rewords or diplomatic traditions of the twelve tribes ante, for to the present century approximating the costun of Franklin, Mr. Belmont next made a personal det. or among the Jewish clothing stores of the Ham of Towns, extending his researches some distance up Main, and penetrated into the arcans of the Jews' quarter of that city, sojourning for a week at the house in which the mother of the Rothschilds, (in a narrow street, flanked on all sides by old clo' establishments,) was born, and lived and died.

Finally, he returned to the Hague, and, adopting Finally, he returned to the Hague, and, adopting the costume of Mr. Soule, with certain Dutch modifications, he made his appearance at Court. The Dutch rose in rebellion at this innovation upon the ctiquette of the place. Much chaffering and considerable correspondence ensued in low Dutch and broken English; but at length a compromise was effected. Mr. Belmont agreed to admit a small margin of gold lace upon his garments, samples of which have been received at this department, and are open to the inspection of the Senate. He has been authorized to wear the lace agreed upon, as the differ-ence in quality between it and the gorgeous trappiegs of royal courtiers, is sufficiently great to mark the distinction between our representative and the sourkrout Dutch footmen of the Hague.

I would here suggest, as a satisfactory compromise with all the courts of Europe, that we agree to conform to their requisitions upon dress, with the single exception of a square patch upon the breeches, marked in silver thread "FIFTY CENTE!" as the distinguishing symbol of the simplicity and economy of our democratic institutio a.

Mr. Vroom, in his obedience to my instructions upon costumes, has experienced much annoyance at the court of Berlin. The high Dutch regime of that royal establishment is ludicrously punctilious upon dress. The tailor makes the man for the Prussian court. This was a weakness of Frederick the Great, who, upon matters of court dress and etiquette, was disgustingly small. It was a weakness, also, of Frederick the Little, and is amusingly mentioned as such among the memoirs of Napoleon. Among such people, with such repul-sive traditions and instincts, Mr. Vroom was positively refused admittance to court in the becoming garments in which a United States Senator attends our President's levees. He pleaded his instructions—he quoted my circulars he adverted to the example of Dr. Franklin himselfand, lastly, when requested to consult a tailor, he re-ferred to our own distinguished General Taylor, late President, as a good enough tailor for him.

difficulty with the Ambassador from Russia. This he declined to do until he had consulted his government. In rep'y, therefore, to his application, he has been instructed to propose the Ambassador of Turkey as arbitrator, or the Pope's Nuncio, if convenient of access; but in no case to consent to a margin of gold lace greater than three inches in width. Even this would not be conceded were it not important to watch the movements of Prussia and every symptom of her policy upon the Eastern question. To do this, Mr. Dudley Mann informs me, it is absolutely indispensable to gain admission to Court, and its fashion able reunions, where the real business of diplomany and the State secrets and intrigues of the different monarchies are most readily obtained in agreeable convergations and gallantries with the wives and conversations and gallantries with the wives and daughters of kings, princes, prime ministers and ambassadors. This I can readily believe, for the most approximate State secrets of our own government have not unfrequently leaked out through similar channels. Hence my policy, as Secretary of State, has been to live in a boarding house, thus avoiding both the expense and the dangers of those official parties which involve the presence of inquisitive ladies, who fish out everything from pliant gallantry, and tell all they know, as " a great secret," to the first designing knave with a moustache, or whisker, or imperial they fall in with over their champagne, be he Rus-

Hon. John Y. Mason has experienced much diffi-Minister from the United States, "Johnny" Mason by a ludicrous mistake of the printer. Next, he had disagreement with the late acting Charge, Mr. had presisted in appearing at the Tuileries in a plain black coat and pantaloons, and white waistcoat and cravat. Ridiculed by the ladies, and sneered at by the snobs of royalty, the courage of Mr. Sandford in adhering to the simplest construction of my circu-lars is much to be commended. Upon the arrival of Mr. Mason, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Drouyn De L'Huys, waited upon him, and earn estly represented to him the necessity of conforming to some extent to the usages of the Court in his cos-tume, notwithstanding the circulars from this devited to a whist party in the salons of the Empress at the Elysée. Here, in the rough but expressive oysters and his hands full of cards," he capitulated t discretion to the demands of the Empress. His next step was to bring over Mr. Sandford to the policy agreed upon; but that gentleman was inflexible, and rather than resign his black coat or white waintcoat he resigned his commission. The delicate responsibility, therefore, devolves upon this department o determining between the conduct of Mr. Mason and of Mr. Sandford. In my opinion the latter has vin dicated our democratio principles and usages in the most satisfactory manner, while the former has shown a spirit of flunkeyism incompatible with the true dignity and independence of the American

character.
Should the Senate committee, therefore, agree with me in recommending Mr. Mason's recall, there will be no difficulty in getting a successor. My without grumbling, after waiting through a I the last hot summer, cooped up in the Sub-Treasury in Wall street, in expectation of the French mission, is still at of the Senate, and Cal. Clemens of Alabama, and Gen. Foote of Mississippi, served in the same way, would either of them be reconciled by the French our confidential friend, John Van Buren, on the Ne brasks question, should not be overlooked. Mr. John Van Buren himself has also claims of a very delicate and peculiar kind to this mission upon the first

post of Ambuseader to France, whatever may be the claims of Bannerr, of the New York Herald, it is manifestly of the highest necesupon the first opportunity. He is believed to be in possession of that "Scarlet letter," concerning which he keeps up such an everlasting din in the columns of his paper. Mr. John Coehrane privately informs me that he shouldn't wonder if Bennett had a copy of it, at all events. If this be so, its evenact of astonishing magnanimity, but it will change the thunder of the Henald into pleasant music. Thus the only material obstruction to the fulfilment of our general policy concerning the spoils will be removed, and we shall have a clear field before us.

Mr. Buchanan and his attachés at London have been excluded from Court, in their obedience to my instructions upon coats, waistcrats and breeches. Taking the standard of our citizens' dress as their guide, however, they stoutly hold out. I had supposed that Queen Victoria was a sensible woman; to the Russian influence over Prince Albert, through the be grarly Coburgs of the Principalities, has do pol oned the mind of Victoria against our adminisration. The letters of George N. Sanders, (our rejected London Consul,) to the New York HERALD, betraying his sympathies with Kossuth and the revolutionary societies of London, have, I fear, ex-erted a baleful influence against Mr. Bochman. Notwithstanding, however, the unlimited abuse which the said Sanders directed against me during the last Presidential campaign, I regret that in the the Cabinet and the Foreign Committee of the Senate upon his appointment, I sincerely regret, the reso lution agreed upon that he should be rejected. San-ders will return only to annoy the Cabinet at every point, whereas with a little advice he might have been made exceedingly useful in watching the move-

ments of the spies of Russia in London.

The case of Mr Buchanan is also a hard one. He is an "old bachelor," but his partiality for the soclety of distinguished ladies has always been with him an amiable weakness, the innocent indulgence of which has been his highest ambition. His moder aspirations in this respect it is hard to deny, and I would therefore recommend that he be authorized to Victoria, so far as may be necessary to gain his admission to the royal reunions of the noble dames and belles of England. At these reunions he may also gain much information in the question of the British Africanization of Cuba; and may do much, also, to correct the misapprehensions of the Duchess ing the true object of Douglas in his Presidentia humbug to repeal the Missouri compromise.

I am happy to say that, from assurances received his late visit to Washington, that our Minister to Rome, Mr. Lewis Cass, Jun., will, henceforth, be more popular at the Court of the Vatican than ever e. This promise is due to the late judicious speech of Gen. Cass in the Senate on the Bedini disturbarces in Ciasinnati and elsewhere. I am assured that there shall be no trouble concerning the costume of Mr. Cass at Rome. He may appear, on all occasions, either in a plain dress or frock coat, a workman's blouse or a linen jacket, as may suit his taste; and with just as many patches upon the seat of his breeches and the knees as may be considered necessary to represent the economical habits of the

dinary information. His doctrines of infidelity and socialism, which he first preached over this country, in company with Fanny Wright, have formed the staple of much of the gossip of the Neapolitan court. A philosophical Malthusian book of his, published ome years since, on "Moral Physiology," has also found its way into the diplomatic circles of Naples; and the recommendations therein for suppressing the progress of population, being entirely opposed to the traditions, the inclinations and the religion of the people of the Two Sicilies, it is feared that he may become so unpopular in that quarter as to induce me to suggest the expediency of his timely recall. In addition to these unpopular antecedents of Mr. Owen, it is unfortunate that the plainest looking married man of our whole diplomatic corps should have been sent to that court where the very handsomest bachelor would have made the best impres-

Constantinople, is of a highly objectionable character. He has ere this arrived out in the steamer Saranac. In the face of my instructions, he coolly informs me that the dress which he intends to wear on his presentation to the Sultan will be without our ministers abroad. It was first prepared in the United States, and subsequently fitted up with extra embellishments at Naple other hand, the Sultan will receive him probably as he received Mr. Marsh—dressed in a plain brown frock oat, single-breasted, with bright buttons; blue pants, a fez cap, with a cresent of diamonds on the front and also a cresent of diamonds on his left breast: but nothing of tinsel about him. I regret that Mr. Spence, in his vanity concerning the flummery of gold lace and epaulettes, should have thought fit to violate his instructions. I would suggest that his services may be dispensed with, and without the

slightest inconvenience to the public service. Such is the substance of the general and particular information embedied in the accompanying papers. I had hoped that our foreign policy, limited for the ould prove to be highly successful. It has failedsignally failed. It has been wholly disregarded by my subordinates in some cases; utterly repudiated and ridiculed out of countenance at the royal gatherings at several European courts; basely sur-rendered in the case of Mr. Mason, over a social suprendered in the case of Mr. Mason, over a social sup-per of cards and oysters, in the salons of the French Empress; and subjected to different constructions, resulting in totally dissimilar fashions, by Mr. Soulé, Mr. Vroom and Mr. Belmont. As a compromise, there-fore, I repeat my recommendation, that our various Ministers and Consuls be allowed reasonably to con form to the costome required by the several courts to which they are assigned, excepting only the distinguishing symbol of American democracy, of a square patch in some conspicuous place upon the ases be retained. In thus cutting down our European policy to a patch upon the breeches, surely we annot fail of success.

In the representations and recommendations which have thus the honor to submit for the information of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate. I have avoided any specific suggestions of any violent intervations upon the sare policy or "mastery having wife," Mr. Dudley Mann informs me that there will be hell to play among the rotten monarchies of Europe before long—that Kossuth and Mazzin have laid the net work of a system of revolutions which will sweep the continent, and to use his own expressive lang uage, we "had better wait the upshot of the row." Meanwhile, that patch upon the breeches of our diplomats will serve to lilustrate our republican colley smong the existing European governments.

WIL LIAM PAULDING, 18Q., OF W. STOHESTER COUNTY, FORMERLY MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

Anoth or old and respected citizen who was long connected wi. 'A the interests and politics of the city of New York, Gene. 'al William Paulding, died at his seat at Tarrytown, West these county, on Friday, the 17th inst, at he advanced a ge of eighty five years. The funeral takes place at Christ Church, Tarrytown, this day, on the ar-rival of the Hudge a River Railroad train that Isaves this olty at 10 o'clock A. M.

Gen. Paulding was a native of Westchester county, having been born at Tarrytown, (which was the ancient residence of the Pauldis W family,) in 1768 or 1769. The residence of the Pauldis W family,) in 1768 or 1769. The Pauldings, we believe, at * of Dutch origin. As early as 1712 we find Jocat Bauldi tok, as was then the orthography of the name, an acce, 'tel deacon of the Reformed Dutch Church. The same of 'Jocat Pauldinck occurs in a conveyance from William O. tell, of Rys, in 1657. In 1709 Jocat Pauldinck appears to have been residing at Westchester. Previous to the Revolution, the family changed their orth Wraphy to the present mode of spelling the name. John 'Paulding, one of the three militiamen who captured M sjor Andre, at Tarry town, it 1780, was of this family. Jam's K Paulding. the well known American author, and Secretary of the Navy under the Van Bures administ ratios, is a younger brother of the subject of this sketch, Naving been born ia Dutchess county, August 22, 1779, when his father's family had been drives from their res kiesce in West chester county in consequence of the Res vlutionary war He retired about ten years since to a country seat on the banks of the Hudson Envirg removed to a bis city about the year 1736, William Pacieties, Jun., (as be was task the study of the law, and commerced pract as in 1706, when such men as Alexander Hamilton, As son Burr. Richard Varies, James Kent, Cornelius Bogert uses John W. Mulligan were among the attorneys and soun sellers at law in this city. Of these names, Mr. Begert and Mr. Mulligan still survive among us.

Bartew, under the firm of Pauléing and Bartow, and .at this period the firm enjoyed an extensive and lucrating practice. Soon after this, Mr. Paulding married a daughpublics ticket with Dr. Samuel II. Mitchill, and with him elected to represent this city in the Twelfth Congress, which met on the 4th of November, 1811, and elected Henry Clay, Speaker Mr. Paulding took his seat and voted with the republican party, in the early part of the sesbably compelled him to return to this city, and remain here during the exciting scenes in Congress immediately preceding the act of declaration, as his name does not ap-pear in the lists of yeas and ways on the most important centatives stood thus-in favor of the war, three republi cans; mays, seven republicans and five federalists. The republicans); against it, 49-o: whom 34 were federalists and 15 were republicans. In the Scoate the year were 19, (all republicans; mays, 13-of whom 7 were republicans

During the war with Great Britain, from 1812 to 1815, Mr. Paulding was active in promoting the military spiritor the citizens of New York, and was advanced to the rank of General in the militia. At one time during that period the city and country militia assembled here for the defence of the city, (when an attack from a British naval and military force was expected,) amounting to about twenty Louising men
On the return of peace Mr. Paulding's position and

On the return of peace Mr. Paulding's position and legal profession analogous transported in the return of peace Mr. Paulding's position and legal profession analogous transported in the return of peace Mr. Paulding's position and legal profession analogous transported in the mass and the mass of the republican party, the solid part in politics, without seeking files. On the division of the republican party after the election of De Witt Churon se diversors of the State, in 1817, he coloparated sith the majority of the comparatory of the state, in 1817, he coloparated sith the majority of the comparatory of the division of the party in the relations called "the Sersing" and the North Party of the comparation of the First of the Sersing and the North Party of the Compares and Abraham Slogg, Peter Stagr, and William Birchard Abraham Slogg, Peter Stagr, and William Paralding as leaders. This section of the party, in 1820 brought forward Churchill C Cambriseng and command him for Congress, throwing overboard Pater H Wendows, then a member of Congress and a few disastised tariff democrate, ran Heary Rehford gainst Cambrisheng to the little was elected, and was continued by the votes of the people until he was elected, and was continued by the votes of the people until he was elected, and was continued by the votes of the people until he was elected, and was continued by the votes of the people until he was elected, and was continued by the votes of the profession of the Fifth ward of which he was love and the following is a list of Americans region and Micerans of the House of Representatives.

To return to Mr. Paulding, in 1822 he was elected.

The following is a list of Americans region to the convertible of the House of Representatives.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ABDITIONAL DETAILS BY THE CANADA.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Speech of Lord Clarendon, the English Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CONTUMES.

Troubles of our Ministers at the European Courts.

The English Ocean Mail Steamers Unfit

for War Purposes.

Our London, Paris, and Messina Correspon

&c.,

We give some additional news brought by the Canada The following curious article relative to Spain appears in La Voce della Liberta:-

We are glad to perceive among our winter visitors a distinguished individual, (Mrs. Aeron Burr.) and hope her style will not be a brist one. We find she is accompashed by her lavely and across plished nince, and her nephew. We find the following in the Phirie in allusion to this

attention of continental capitalists is bee generally directed to this close of security. The quote-

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sanbusetts 5 per cent bonds 1868	-	
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ryland 5 per cent State bonds	88	
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ston city 5 per cents	91	
ston city 4% per cent bonds	102	
ofr-al city 6 per ceurs 1857-1865	85	:
w York city b per cent stock 1865 1870	100000	
w Orleans city 6 per cent	88	×
BAUBOAR HOME	-	

The following is a list of Americans registered at

mediately for Constantiople. The frigate Cumberland was at Genoa, and the sloop of war St. Louis, and probably Levant, were at Port Mahon.

Our London Correspondences

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-DEAR SIR-The Russian Minister at Lunden has ordered home all Russian subjects—to leave on or before the 4th inst, under pains and paralites. He has demanded his paraports, as has also the Misister at Paris, and it is be-

lieved that they will leave to day.

England at last despairs of a pacific adjustment, and has allowed Remik Pachs to negotiate a loas of six millions stealing, upon reasonable terms. War being determined topo, the only thing hereafter of interest will be details of battles, which will be as promptly obtained by the English papers as in any other way.

Sear, or the Czar may, by a fast desperate resort, try and win over the republicans, by declaring in favor of the in-

The Opening of Parliament-The Queen's Speech-The War.
The great feature of this mail's news is, of source, the

The great feature of this mail's news is, or source, the Queen's Speech. Whilet I am writing a crowd of loyal Brittons are soming home from witnessing the ceremony of opening Parliament. All passed off quietly.

The speech, you see is peaceful enough. Not so that aspect of things generally. Lind Charandon's reply to Russia's demand for explanations respecting the intention of the fleets in the Black Sea is firm and short. He refers the Cuar to the notification sent to the Admiral at Sebastapol. The explanations demanded by the Coar reterred to two points—

1. If the Russians are not to be allowed to attack the

maner be prevented from attaching the coasts and ports of Tarkey, will the Tarks in the same maner be prevented from attaching the coasts and ports of Russia? The answer is "Yes."

nition into their own ports and their own coasts, will the same right be reserved to Russin as regards the ports belor g *g to her on the Shah San' Auswer, "No."

The Russian Autocrat is in what in America is very expressively called *g fix." The Turks have besten him as Kalefat—Schamyl is coming down upon him with rela-

preservely called "a fir." The furns new sector him as Raiefat—Schamyl is coming down upon him with rela-forcements to his brave mountaineers from Turkey—the Reglish and French foots sweep the Black Sea, and may, for what we know, have already such his Sect. Austria dare set help him—Praceis connet—France will see, France scarcely deserves to be placed thus in the case.